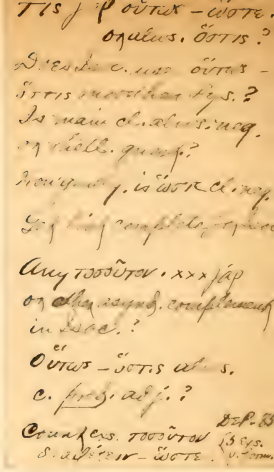

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ὥστε as an Index of Style in the Orators.

William Alexander Eckels

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[illegible]

The purpose of the present work is to examine the use of ὥστε in the Attic orators with reference to stylistic effect. The historical development of the construction, and the grammatical phenomena which it exhibits have been fully set forth in such studies as Seume, De Sententiis Consecutivis Graecis and Gildersleeve's article on the Consecutive Sentence in Greek, A.J.P. VII pp. 160-175. [illegible] [illegible] in Greek reading, the distinction between [illegible] and [illegible], [illegible] that all [illegible] may be "made available for the appreciation of form" (cf. the article just cited, A.J.P. VII p. 162), I have confined my attention chiefly to

those features of the usage of words which are most obviously of stylistic import, endeavoring to ascertain what if any, stylistic [illegible] the varied handing of the consecutive sentences, has been made to subserve.

(Choice of Orators as the field.)

The orators have been chosen as the field for this study, (1) because they represent the most artistic development of Greek Prose, & the most careful attention to the structure of sentences and periods; (2) because they show an especial fondness for the [illegible] construction; 3. because this department has thus far received least attention in this connection. Of studies dealing

with the [illegible] Plato [illegible] in [illegible] authors or departments, especially mention must be made of the work of Fellmann on the usage [illegible] of [illegible] on [illegible] Thucydides, and Xenophon and of Berdolt on Plato — the latest and much the most complete and most satisfactory presentation of the [illegible] of ὥστε usage for a [illegible] department.

Berdolt in the preface notes the need of a complete investigation in the domain of the orators.

[illegible] of the attempt [illegible] of Clemm [illegible] (Berdolt, [illegible], p. 3) [illegible] statement: "[illegible] tantum ex antiquioribus [illegible]

relatives, our attention [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of this construction [illegible] [illegible] purposes, it will be one of the objects of this discussion to make clear. The actual frequency of the use in this department will appear from the following tables, in which the average occurrence of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the several [illegible] is set over against the use in the four most important [illegible] [illegible] writers.

(Table of average occurrence)

[illegible]	[illegible] .2
Thuc. [illegible]	Andoc. .36
[illegible]	Lys. .95
Xen. [illegible]	Isoc. 1.60
	Isae. .69
	Dem. [illegible]
	Aesch. [illegible]

It will be noted that all the non-oratorical writers except Xen. fall [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the orators. Further, reference to Berdolt [illegible] p. 39, shows that the work of Platonic writings which stand highest in [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] Plato [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and pieces like the Symposium and Phaedrus, which contain long monologues of a more or less

formal sort, and so bear something of the rhetorical stamp. (A comparison of the speeches in Hdt. and Thuc. with the narrative portions of the same authors would be of value in this connection.)

(Origin of the study.)

The impulse to this study was given by Gildersleeve's review of Lehmann's dissertation (A. J. P. XIV, p. [illegible]) Beginning with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the conclusion that "it is safe

to speak of stylistic effect within the range of ὥστε." Aiming to test the correctness of this general proposition by detailed investigation, I naturally followed the lines suggested in the review, and added to the study of the moods and of correlation, an inquiry into the value of the frequency of occurrence of ὥστε in general, as an index of style. The result has been to convince me that the test to be made by the use of moods is of minor importance as a stylistic test while the phenomena of correlation are of marked significance. The [illegible] investigations may suffice to indicate the negative character of the

results obtained from the use of these minor tests, and to explain why they are hereafter treated only as incidental and subsidiary to the main theme — the use of correlation with ὥστε.

(Table of average recurrence.)

The table of average recurrence of ὥστε in the orators presented here is a good illustration of the comparative uselessness of mere statistics without close analysis and interpretation. The order given is chronological, and the "returning curve" presented — the regular increase and decline in the use of ὥστε-[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] intelligible [illegible]. Yet it is hard to connect these

variations in frequency of use with characteristic differences of style. A rough generalization might see in the large use of the construction in Lysias and Isocrates as compared with its rarity in Antiphon and Andocides, the sign of an increase in artistic smoothness of composition; but from this point of view how are we to account for the marked falling-off in the case of a no less careful artist, Demosthenes?[2] And what shall we say of the close approximation — almost coincidence — in the employment of ὥστε in Isocrates the model of the "florid" style and Lysias the representative of the "genus tenue"? Another illustration

[illegible] I [illegible] in [illegible] comparison of the [illegible] of Isocrates — the [illegible] Euthynous and the [illegible]. [illegible] of which stand high among the Isocratean works in using ὥστε, but they represent styles of composition the most diverse. Here as in the [illegible] between [illegible] and [illegible], the difference of style of which the [illegible] [illegible] no [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] be [illegible] [illegible] in these statistics of average [illegible] it seems to me that the marked avoidance of ὥστε in the orators following Lysias and [illegible] compared with the usage of Thuc

In instances we may conceive of a [illegible] in action, especially in [illegible] of the particle which [illegible] [illegible] be noted as [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] a phenomenon. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] results noted in the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

(List of words.)

In view of the unreliability of a single mood-test I do not mean to deny the existence of a distinction between [illegible] with the infinitive and with the finite verb. Some measure of difference [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the mode [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] analysis.

[is especially the limitation of the
infinitive in Gildersleeve's article A.J.P. III pp 170-3.]
I only wish to record a conviction
that the mere statistics of the moods
do not afford any such broad and
[illegible] as do
those of correlations. The two
sets of phenomena just shown
a close relation; but the meaning
which they hold in common
can generally be expressed more
accurately in terms of
correlative and non-correlative
than in terms of finite and
infinitive. An illustration may
be had by comparing the usage
of Isocrates and Lysias as to moods.
Lysias shows finite verb to infinitive
as 2:1; Isocrates, as 1½:1.

This is not a very striking difference to begin with. So far as it has significance for our purpose, it indicates, I think, [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] infinitive construction [illegible] Greek is something [illegible] Herodotus. But this is more exactly measured by the ratio of correlative to non-correlative forms. For reasons which will be developed later on, the finite mood is the favorite form with non-correlative ὥστε; hence we may see that it is evidence of the larger use of non-correlatives that Greek [illegible] [illegible] for the finite verb. So, in an examination of the several sections of Isocrates, I have found that the difference in mode continues

this is part of the same thing, while the difference as to correlation tells the whole.

Allowing that the use as to mode and correlation [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] we seem to be justified in giving greater prominence to the latter [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the field of study, we are dealing with choice of forms, and the question of which is [illegible] of the correlative in a series and to what moment. When the mood comes to be chosen the correlative has already been used or rejected, so that the mood is more likely to be influenced by the choice as to correlation than the latter by the mood.

Again, the value of the mood is

stylistic development of the influence of certain considerations which, important as they are from the strictly syntactical standpoint, may be fairly called extra-stylistic. I refer especially to the rules, almost inviolable for the better writers, which require the infinitive in certain connections — with preceding negative relatives, conditions and the like. (Cf. Gummere, p. 7; Gildersleeve, Amer. Jour. Phil. III p. 173) Choice of mood being here excluded, those cases of ὥστε, which make up a considerable group, are in a measure excluded from the scope of our inquiry. I hope to add, at the end of the present work, some observations on the use of [illegible]

made and to point out some of the limitations under which I conceive the study of their use can be more profitably pursued.

(Test of correlation.
(a) Its value in general)

The general considerations which tend to make the use of the correlative a norm of style are sufficiently indicated in the review of Lehmann A. J. P. XIV (pp. 240-2) to which I have already referred.

[I subjoin some extracts from this review which should be read entire, as giving an appropriate starting point in this investigation.]

"ὥστε occupies a peculiar position among the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]- [illegible] [illegible] the dependent sentences. [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] may follow — there is nothing strange in that — the final clause may precede. That liberty comes in with the dramatic poets. We may say ὅς — οὗτος as well as οὗτος — ὅς, ὅσον — τοσοῦτον as well as τοσοῦτον — ὅσον, but ὥστε must always follow, must always be what we [illegible] in Latin consecutive, and when the correlative is expressed there can be no surprise, no *bouleversement*. It is, therefore, [illegible] effective, necessarily clear. It is perforce excluded from the [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] certain [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

παραβολή [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] be room for an intentional effect [illegible] [illegible] οὕπω-ὥστε, [illegible] τοσοῦτον-ὥστε. The effect of the consecutive [illegible] [illegible] ὥστε [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the ancient rhetoricians, xxxxxx [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] παραβολή of the consecutive sentence, is a point not to be overlooked in future treatises on ὥστε and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]" [illegible].

The first lies in the economic effect of correlation generally. "A certain indefiniteness, a certain περισσόν, attaches to any pair of wedded correlatives."

But further the authors comment on the peculiar nature of the ὥστε clause in not allowing interchange of position between the principal and subordinate members.

[The very rare instances of ὥστε clauses preceding are instructive as showing how completely the final conception had come to prevail in these cases. An equation ὥστε = ἵνα can alone account for the inversion. Of course there is no such instance of inversion where a correlative is used.] This absence of inversion

excludes the element of "surprise" of "interjectional effect", which is possible in other correlative sentences, and makes the sentence with both and a correlative "necessarily reflective, necessarily artistic". The element of orderly progression of thought added to that of refinement and balance inherent in the use of a correlative, gives that [illegible] which Gildersleeve attributes to the form of sentence which we are considering. The contrast between this and the form in which tendency — inherent or otherwise — is added as an afterthought without the anticipatory correlative, is that to which I desire to direct attention in the

following pages. The question of finite or infinitive with the latter taken ^of the more or less close connection of the two clauses is indicated in our text by the arbitrary device of punctuation. I prefer to leave out of sight for the present.

The contrast between the I. and B.C. types may be fairly illustrated by comparing such a sentence as Isoc. Hel. 37 — Οὕτω γὰρ νομίμως καὶ καλῶς διῴκει τὴν πόλιν ὥστ' ἔτι καὶ νῦν ἴχνος τῆς ἐκείνου πρᾳότητος ἐν τοῖς ἤθεσιν ἡμῶν καταλελεῖφθαι.

with a sentence like [illegible] —
οἱ δὲ τοὺς μύθους εἰς ἀγῶνας καὶ πράξεις κατέστησαν, ὥστε μὴ μόνον ἀκούσασιν ἡμῖν ἀλλὰ καὶ θεαταῖς γενέσθαι,

Is. Adv. Euth. 5 — Νικίας τοίνυν Εὐθύνου πλεῖον μὲν ἔχει, ἧττον δὲ δύναται λέγειν· ὥστ᾽ οὐκ ἔστι δι᾽ ὅτι ἂν ἐπῆλθη ἀδικῶς ἐπὶ Εὐθύνουν ἐλθεῖν.

(b.) Its value in the orators.

The observations recorded above by no means exhaust the stylistic effects of which the construction of ὥστε with a correlative is capable, but they are sufficient to show that it does have a certain rhetorical coloring and is especially adapted to the more formal kinds of discourse. (Cf. the remarks made above on the character of the few passages which show ὥστε correlative in Aristophanes.) Since we should expect

to find it flourish in that group of writers whom we call rhetorical in the stricter sense — the orators. A glance at the statistics must dispel the expectation. The table here presented shows the ratio of [illegible] in the principal classical writers preceding and contemporary with the orators, over against that in [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible].

(Other comparison of C.:N.C.)

	C. N.C.		C. N.C.
Aesch.	1:6	Ant.	1 : 2.73
Soph.	1:5	Andoc.	1 : 1.4
Eur.	1:4.5	Lys.	1 : 1.17
Hdt.	1:2.22	Isoc.	2.21 : 1
Thuc.	1:11	Isae.	1 : 1.53 (51)
Aristoph.	1:10	Dem.	1.89 : 1
Plat.	1:3.9	Aeschin.	1.48 : 1

Without stopping to comment on the interesting features revealed by the first table I note 1) that the variations shown are those of the department and the individual rather than of those broader classes (save perhaps in the case of the tragic poets): 2) and especially, that of the non-rhetorical writers, Herodotus alone shows a fondness for C. surpassing that of the lowest in the

[illegible] of the [illegible] — [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] in [illegible] is [illegible] [illegible].

(It should be noted that Burdolt excludes from consideration 7 cases of "so-called" οὕτως – sentences with finite verb in 1st. On this phenomenon, cf. Burdolt, pp. 22-3, 92, Leume, p. 34-5, and Wehmann p. 1-. It forms an intermediate stage between the C. and N. C. types; but I incline, on the whole, to class it as C. If we add these examples to the C. class in 1st, the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] is increased [illegible] [illegible] still [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] between [illegible] and [illegible].)

[illegible] these [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] inclination [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] constructions.

(2) [illegible] complete statistics [illegible]. From [illegible] lists one can gather only that in [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] C. i. P. E. iii. 14³. [illegible] [illegible] verb [illegible] preponderance of [illegible] is the rule. Still, I see no reason to anticipate that [illegible] will be found to [illegible] [illegible] in relative frequency of the E. type.) ¶ Since it is impossible, in the compass of the present work, to present a detailed study of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible],

(Choice of Isocrates for study)

it becomes necessary to select one or two for close examination in order to illustrate the general method. I have chosen Isocrates as a centre. To this [illegible] instruction. His painstaking treatment of the technique of composition, which especially fits [illegible] the conscious embellishment of [illegible].

Other considerations of a [illegible] sort commend him for our purpose. The volume of his work is sufficiently [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] him in time [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] than [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] than

Their [illegible] of the [illegible].
After a connected summary study of the historic phases of the Church, based on Socrates, I should take some results gathered from Sozomen. Other material in this connection readily suggests itself.

(Plan of study for Socrates)

The plan proposed is to compare Socrates' use of [illegible], (1) with that of the same [illegible]; (2) in the different [illegible] or departments of his work; (3) in different churches of the same place; (4) in different parts of the same church. This division aims to bring out the stylistic peculiarities both of the individual and the department.

The usage as to circulation is, as has been said, the main matter of consideration. In treating of it, in this part of the work, C. and P.C. are treated as two simple broad types. The finer shades of artistic difference involved in the employment of each of these — the sub-divisions of C. and P.C. respectively, which [illegible] important for [illegible] — and for the sake of clearness, [illegible] in subsequent treatment.

1. Comparison of Isocrates with other orators.

The data for a comparison of the use of [illegible] in the several orators with reference to [illegible] are to be found in the table submitted above (p. 24). That the [illegible] mark of [illegible] in the [illegible] is reached in Isocrates will not surprise [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible] one of [illegible] and balance, [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] noted in him by all the critics from Dionysius down (Cf. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] καὶ πομπικός ἐστι etc.) [illegible] the production of these effects the figure of ὑπόστασις in general [illegible] the effect of a [illegible] of amplification and [illegible]

in the second member — and especially that form of it which, in the correlative [illegible] the construction, is especially favorable.

The stately flow of the sentence in which the οὕτως lights its [illegible] from [illegible] the reader [illegible] the whole [illegible] through [illegible] hand from the [illegible] [illegible] the form in which tendency or consequence is loosely added as an afterthought — whether in the more "detached" form with finite verb or with the closer grammatical nexus involved in the use of the infinitive.

[illegible] one of the [illegible] characteristic of the "smooth" or "florid" harmony

of which Isocrates is the chosen representative, that is aims at having "clause closely knitted to clause and every sentence rounded to a period" (cf. D. H. de Comp. Verb. c. 22-24) and the close connection between Isoc.'s fondness for ὥστε correlative and his periodic structure has already been pointed out. (Gildersleeve A. J. P. IV. 7: "The two [οὕτως–ὥστε] make famous points d'appui in the construction of a long period as every reader of Isocrates knows.")

Comparing now the usage of Isocrates with that of the other orators one is at first tempted to infer the notion of a characteristic development in the direction

of [illegible] We are [illegible] [illegible]
(1) that the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
to the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] into a unit; (2) that the first
four on the list, who show the
development in regular sequence
are respectively [illegible] [illegible].
while in the case of those following
[illegible]—where the difference in time
becomes more [illegible]— the
chronological order is decidedly
interrupted. We are thrown back
on the [illegible] of these [illegible]
on the question of individual [illegible]-
[illegible] of style, and here, I think the
test is amply approved.

(Antiphon.)

The most striking difference shown by the figures is that between Isoc. and Antiphon. We need only to recall Dionysius' remark that "the smooth" or florid style is essentially the opposite of the austere, and that Antiphon is the chief representative of the latter among the orators, the austere style being [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] characteristics. Antiphon says Jebb "was more serious than any one who had preceded," but "still far from the ease of Lys. or the smooth completeness of Isoc." In fact, while the contrast between Ant. and Isoc. (with respect to vote) is the most striking feature of the table, the

interval between him and the immediate ancestors in this respect is sufficient to place him, as it were, in a class by himself. This [illegible] as well [illegible] in the [illegible]tion of both — their internal structure in the cranium. [illegible] not simply due to his being born a few years earlier than any of the rest, but that a "marked difference" separates him from those who were nearly the same age [illegible] \\\\\\\\\\ from [illegible] and [illegible], as well as from [illegible]. For [illegible] for a parallel to his usage we can [illegible] especially compare that of Prince in his [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible], the character of the example in each type, differentiates him from the

successors. One curious fact in this use of ὥστε seems to deserve notice. Of the 6 examples of ὥστε which he exhibits, 3 occur in the Tetralogies; and all three are of a type not elsewhere represented in his works — the formula εἰς τοῦτο ἥκειν ὥστε — with the indicative. Further, these three are the only instances of the ὥστε sentence in the Tetralogies. [illegible] (Die [illegible] Satzverbindung bei dem Redner Antiphon) notes this latter fact but not the former — the non-use of the formula in the orations proper. We may still perhaps accept his judgment that the divergence in ὥστε usage between the Tetr. and the orations is not a circumstance of sufficient weight to count against the genuineness of the former; but I should incline to give it a place if any considerable number of other syntactic peculiarities could be brought to accompany it.

At least it is not amiss to note, from the standpoint of our enquiry, that in the orations proper the ratio of [illegible] to [illegible] is less than 1:5.)

(Andocides)

Andocides the "gentleman orator" the "amateur" among these artists of rhetorical discourse is perhaps less significant for our purpose, in view of the lack of consciousness — and of a definite method generally attributed to him. He stands, as to ratio of [illegible], between Antiphon and Lys., but much nearer the latter than the former. Jebb [illegible] that he [illegible] "in a far less periodic style than Ant. or Lys." but I question whether the comparison with Antiphon will hold so far as that goes as periodic writing in the modern sense —

mechanism of verse and "branching" within the single sentence — are concerned. Further, it may be noted that with respect to his handling of the [illegible] [illegible] *[illegible]* [illegible] [illegible] which we have been considering, he seems [illegible] entitled to his intermediate position. His use of the [illegible] is not essentially different from that of the [illegible], but the latter *[illegible]* [illegible], and in the character of the sentences which make up the N.C. [illegible] he shows a much closer affinity with the "old-fashioned" school of [illegible] and [illegible].

I cannot forbear mentioning the remark [illegible] from an [illegible] [illegible] *[illegible] Alcibiades* associated with the name of

Andocides as illustrating the difference between his style and that of Isoc. and, incidentally, the [illegible] value of [illegible] as a test of genuineness. It shows C.: P.C. :: 2:1, as against 1:1.5 in the genuine Andoc. (I had already made note of) this the close approach to the Isocratean school, both in ratio of C. and P.C. and in the character of the [illegible] sentences generally, (when I met with) Jebb's statement that this oration "is far more artificial than anything by Andoc., while, we know, it approaches in style more nearly to the style of Isocrates.")

(Lysias.)

Lysias, in respect to relative use of C. and P.C., stands almost exactly half-way between Ant. and Isoc. (His relation to the former has already been pointed out. As to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

from Isocrates little more is needed than to call attention to the freer and more varied character of his composition. He did not lack the power to construct an effective period, but the whole aim of his [illegible] forbade his adherence to a constantly periodic style like that of Isocrates. To quote Jebb again (I p. 62), he "knew how to brace or relax his framework," while Isoc. "must always round his sentence." The combination of λέξις εἰρομένη with periodic structure, [illegible] in the Greek [illegible] the simple direct character would seem sufficient to explain the wider variation of L. [illegible] L., as compared with Isocrates.

to appreciate the varied employment of Ideas a comparison of different orations would be necessary. Several such studies of particular orations have been incorporated in the [illegible] on Demosthenes. [illegible] upon an oration [illegible] [illegible] as [illegible] is suggestive. [illegible] 20- [illegible] Illustrations [illegible] even the wide range of [illegible] in its [illegible] preponderance of P.E. ([illegible] [illegible] with comments I. p. 219, on the "[illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible], etc.

(Resume.)

The reaction in the direction of the earlier P.E. tendency seen in Isaeus when compared with Lys., is not very strongly marked, but still perceptible. In explanation of this we

may adduce the somewhat greater negligence as to form in this most practical of the sciences. More especially, (but in the same general line with this,) I would emphasize the predominant place given to strict argument in the sciences of Nature. Common-sense [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] complete logical form, while [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] beyond the [illegible] syllogism. The [illegible] use of formal demonstration accounts, chiefly, I think, for the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible], on the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] is made up mainly of a [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] to the domain of strict argument.

[With comment on the "running" style in Isae. and his archaic use of τε in particular ~~[illegible]~~, in [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible], Gildersleeve's parallel between the "afterthought τε" and the "afterthought ὥστε" — A.J.P. XIV. 241.]

(Demosthenes and Aeschines)

Demosthenes, again, shows a concern to [illegible] [illegible] like the usage of [illegible] in the marked preference for [illegible] (This is not [illegible] to demonstrate that [illegible] its explanation readily on its face and it is partly for that very reason that [illegible] upon [illegible] some detailed account of the usage.) The importance of Aeschines for this study is diminished by the same [illegible] noticed in the case of Andoc., — he too is a manner

of "amateur". It is at least not surprising to find that the [illegible] places him in close proximity to his great rival, in connection with ~~whom~~ whose work the special features of his use of 'dote' could best be examined.

The discussion of the entire is necessarily sketchy and incomplete. A presentation of the fine differences in use of 'dote' exhibited under the C. and P.C. heads respectively is precluded by the plan of this work, which postpones further subdivision until a general survey of the topics in Dote has been made, and both this and a comparison of the different versions of the work

of a given author are forbidden by the natural limits of space and time.) The general outline now given suffices, I think, to show the value of the ὥστε test; the pages that immediately follow may suggest some methods by which it may be applied more closely to the style of the several orators.

2.– Comparison of different classes.

We are now prepared to consider especially the use of ὥστε in Isocrates; and it is deemed best to combine the relative frequency of the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] in the several classes, the departments into which our orations may be divided.

Recent literature
[illegible] -
1.84-

(The difficulty of making such a classification in the case of a writer like Herodotus, whose productions can not be brought to the test of actual delivery, on a definite occasion and for a specific purpose, is manifest. Hence the confusing variety of arrangements in the works of ancient and modern critics noted by Case I. c. p. and [illegible] I pp. [illegible])

There is an advantage, in an inquiry like the present, in employing the methods of another, to preclude the possibility of the investigator's making the classification with an eye to his own results in the interest of any particular theory.

I have chosen to follow that of Volk. (Volkmann), if not ideally perfect.

seems to me more satisfactory than any other that has been suggested. It is based, be it noted, not on the accident of form but on subject-matter. I have ventured to substitute the more convenient term "Philosophical" in the case of three professional pamphlets which Jebb classes as "Essays on Education".

The "Political" class does not correspond exactly to the "Deliberative" of Demosthenes but it approaches nearest it, dealing chiefly with large public questions and aiming, ultimately at least, at persuasion to some course of action. The "Hortatory" class includes those didactic compositions which aim at giving general advice concerning the conduct of life.

The terms "Didactic" and "Fiction" need no explanation. Taken in the order of preference for the translator, the classes stand thus: 1. Didactic; 2. Philosophical (Essays on Education); 3. Critical, or Fiction, or Poetry. The Didactic is ~~[illegible]~~ easily first — C. 3.68:1 P.C.; the Philosophical and Critical come close together — 2.35:1 & 2.25:1, as do the Fiction and Poetry — 1.54:1 & 1.10:1.

It will be noted that there is no class in which the P.C. predominates, and in the last three classes, (as table of classes shows,) there is no single work in which the C. [illegible] not prevail. The last two show almost an equal number of works in which C and P.C. respectively predominate. Assuming that the translators use

of later date with a flourished, elaborate,
and extremely rhetorical style, and
especially with a marked reference
to Hebraic structure, and the O.T.
with the Spirit of Time. The rule
of classic here presents as much
what we should expect.
The Apocalypse is the natural home
of the over-mentioned kind of writing,
(for the "essentially didactic character"
of sentiments keeps the conversation.
cf. Lit. Gr. 26. Volkmann Rhetorik p. 30)
while the Political writings of Dion., ...
which took no actual part in the
practice of the State, have naturally
much of the didactic character;
so also the two Treatises on education,
which were not only in an "ideal-
[illegible] [illegible] idea", but the *[illegible]* of

that rhetorical art whose usefulness they aim to vindicate. Especially is the time of the argument 'Contra Sophistas' which the ancient rhetoricians [illegible] with the [illegible]

The [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] excellent in training the [illegible] of students. In addition to the testimony of Dionysius we have the testimony of Isocrates himself — Antid. — to the nature of the γένος δικανικόν: "speeches seeming to have been spoken badly, and not partaking of κομψότης."

Dionysius and Cicero [illegible] judgment are [illegible] as the [illegible] of argument and the grace of diction. [illegible], the variety and [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible].

You are not speaking in person in your work

(I am inclined to attach great importance to that department of it which represents the influence of the *Ukkere*, and with the addition of time and individual style — the latter often involving an element of mere ornamentation.) One is especially interested in the case of a consummate artist like Cicero, who recognized clearly, as utterances here and there throughout his works show, the propriety of different styles of writing for different orders of themes, and the existence of clearly-marked divisions of oratory.

The Ekphrastic — using the term here not in the narrower sense of mere descriptive diction, but in that of an attempt to diversify and embellish *the* theme by appropriate

[illegible] — the smallest percentage of [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible], and the [illegible] [illegible] of the work is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] it, but the [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] in departments to which it was [illegible].

A comparison of the French rate of [illegible] with that of [illegible], will be an excellent illustration of the combined influence of the department and the individual. The former influence serves to bring down the ratio of conviction from that of [illegible] in general ($1.^{54}:1$ against $2.^{21}:1$); and the latter raises it from descending to the standard of [illegible], whose work may be treated as practically all [illegible] ($1.^{54}:1$ against $1:1.^{17}$).

The [illegible] of the two forces is something [illegible] [illegible] intermediate.

At first glance, the influence of department in the results upon use might seem to be complicated with that of time, since the two groups which show a marked falling off in correlation are both admittedly early. But an examination of the list of separate ratings given shows that particular works of the same period both within and without these classes show a decidedly high use of the C. type: And further in the case of the exceptional works within these classes, the divergence in use is directly explicable by a mingling of departments. In general I can not see that the variation in the use of ὥστε has much to do with

chronological development — at least so far as the relations of S. and P.C. are concerned — although the unusually long literary career of [illegible] would seem to give excellent opportunity for such a development. I have recorded below one or two instances in which the average occurrence of the particle is noticeably lower in very late work.

4.

In associating a relatively large use of S. [illegible] with Didactic discourse we must, of course, bear in mind the latitude of the term. The writers of Hebrew show very different didactic tendencies in different sections and at different periods. The manner of argument adopted by one school is widely removed —

by another the common end — to please and dazzle rather than to teach and persuade — more unite them. It would be interesting to apply our test to the works of the school of Gorgias with its tendency to short and similarly constructed sentences. Unfortunately the materials at hand are too slight. Among the chief documents mentioned by Pulling (de Per. Ant. Symmetria k, 9) — the fragment of an Epitaphios by Gorgias, the Helen, Palamedes and then attributed to him, the Ἐρωτικός of Socrates in Plato's Phaedrus, and Agathon's oration in the Symposium, — I have noted that in the small group of [illegible] presented, [illegible] the homoeoteleuta.

It is the Eloquence which springs from the use of [illegible] or ~~with the~~ which delights in full flowing sentences and to which —

Laws become the [illegible] structure of a similar progression, with which we are dealing here. There are not as yet collected the material and tested by use of Ditt. But one instance may be noted, The Epinomis ascribed to Plato, on [illegible] shows considerably higher its recurrence than any genuine Platonic work, and a ratio of C.T.C. of 1:[illegible] as against 1:[illegible] for the genuine Platonic works as a whole.— ~~##~~ Ouer other occurrences will be considered under the head of Demosthenes.]

3— Comparison of separate orations.

The consistent variation in the use of ὥστε in the several departments being fairly established, it is proposed to apply the test to the individual speeches within each department. We cannot of course expect the same degree of consistency in the case of every single work, but we are naturally led to inquire, when we find a wide deviation either in its use of ὥστε from the normal usage of its class, whether also in other respects abnormal — whether it be, or be not, a first-rate representative of that class.

The variation may be due to a general difference of style or subject-matter running all through the orations of the class, or it may be due to composite structure — i.e.

a rule which is assigned to one department of writing, may contain considerable strata of material belonging properly to another rule. Aside from these, there may be special circumstances which suggest a natural and reasonable explanation.

The first-named kind of variation is of course the most usual and extenuations based on it must be admitted with caution. (There is a rule but of record, only in cases where the writers have noted the rule is an evident departure from this.)

One general difference in either time or subject may, of course, be combined with 'conscious variation', since I have not undertaken to keep the two strictly apart. Where the latter exists in any

marked degree I shall call attention to it, *assuming*, for the present, in the light of my combination of departments that the results as to ὅτι being in the whole work are affected by these introductions of alien elements.

In the next section I hope to show by analyses of actual nature that the use of ὅτι *does* actually show material difference in these different portions of the works in question. The study of individual sections will naturally yield less striking results than are obtained in the broader field of the departments. If it can be shown on a fair examination that the use of ὅτι varies with a sensible degree of uniformity according to the character of the Greek enough will have been

accomplished for the sections,

The reader need hardly be reminded that the statistics vary in correspondence with the length of the sections. Fortunately some sections are examples of very short stretches, such as at [illegible] e.g. [illegible]. That this matter of length may have due weight I have included in the table hereunto submitted a statement of the number of [illegible] (actual feet) in each section. This table gives the average occurrence of [illegible] and number of S. and P.S. examples occurring in each section, with the average [illegible] of S. and P.S. for each class. The sections are arranged in order of their [illegible] for the S. and the sections in each class on the same principle.

Isocrates.

	Teu. pp.	Av. occ.	[illegible] exps. C.	[illegible] exps. N.C.
Epideictic				
Helen	16	1.19	16	2
Evagoras	19	1.70	26	7
Busiris	11½	1.13	10	3
Panathenaicus	67½	.59	29	10
Av. for class .89 – Ratio for class			3.68	1
Political				
Areopagiticus	19½	1.08	17	4
Panegyricus	46	1.17	39	13
De Pace	34	1.09	27	10
Plataicus	14	1.07	10	5
Philippus	37	1.03	24	14
Archidamus	26½	1.09	16	13
Av. for class 1.08 – Ratio for class			2.35	1
Philosophical				
De Antidosi	75½	.76	41	17
Cont. Sophistas	6	1.50	6	3
Av. for class .81 – Ratio for class			2.35	1

			Freq. of ins.	
Forensic	No. pp.	Av. occ.	C.	N.C.
4. De Bigis	12	1.83	16	4
Trapeziticus	15	.93	11	3
Aegineticus	12½	2.00	17	1
Adv. Callimachum	15½	1.16	9	9
Cont. Lochitem	5	1.00	7	3
Adv. Euthynum	4½	3.33	3	12

Av. per class 1.52 – Ratio per class 1.54 | 1

5. Hortatory				
Nicocles	15½	.77	1	4
Ad Demonicum	12	.17	1	1
Ad Nicoclem	12½	.50	2	5

Av. per class, .52 – Ratio per class 1.10 | 1

Epideictic Orations.

Helen. (c. [illegible] B.C. ?)

In Helen [illegible] the extreme of fondness for form. The author is not [illegible] for praise than that of any other [illegible] of the Isocratic theory, but almost double that of any other Isocratean work. If we consider [illegible] one of the [illegible] and of the [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] was [illegible] and was not employed.

That the Helen also represents the most [illegible] development of Isocratic [illegible] dialectic manner will, I think, be admitted. [illegible] calls it "a show-piece of [illegible] [illegible]." [illegible] just note the fact that

it is such uncommon [illegible] music with [illegible] like the Russian one, that the original character of the theme [illegible] it more [illegible] [illegible] for the [illegible] introduction it is almost [illegible] [illegible] and the [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in a succession of long sentences and [illegible] [illegible] of the most [illegible] [illegible]

This manner of the [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] stands at the head of the main [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] that of [illegible] of [illegible]

That the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] is [illegible] due to the [illegible] character of the introduction, which in [illegible] [illegible] but [illegible] [illegible] making [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] 23, [illegible] [illegible] like

uncommon [illegible]. In the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the former, cf. Brass II p. 247.

[illegible]

The [illegible] [illegible] excellent [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with the [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible].

The [illegible] use of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the work the uncommon [illegible] the author [illegible] rule on the construction.

That the date of [illegible] [illegible] is not higher is due [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible] of [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] a man of his own time, the writer

insufficient to reason to carry out the bearing of the first narrative on the three — the opening of [illegible].

Since a sprinkling of that form of A.D. 1075 which is used in drawing initials. In the Selden moving in the region of the margins, where the most unappropriated space was greatly needed there was the less need for this.

The difference then is rather one of the spirit and balance of the work than strictly structural. Here again the area in the introduction and conclusion is small — less than one to two pages; while in the narrative portion it is very large — nearly 2 to the page.

Brutus

The Brutus is rather an essay in literary criticism than pure rhetoric, the eulogy on Brutus being introduced incidentally. The greater part of the work is taken up with criticism and the fault of method and strong statement of a [illegible] artist who had handled the theme. Quite a few points mark these characteristics, I say; "In comparison with the De Oratore less elaborate — less brilliant more composed and natural" — "The former is, on the whole, livelier." That it attains to the perfection of C. which is absolute — a little beyond the reach of the work — is due to the uncommon [illegible]. The piece affords an excellent illustration of the method of analysis, and i

reserve it for further consideration under that head.

Panathenaicus. (C. 29: N.S. 10)

That the Panathenaicus should form the weakest instance of the Character would seem [illegible] the Point is fully in keeping with the inherent difference in the style of the works. The strictures of Blass—e.g.—that the Panath. is less artistic than the earlier works—lacks final polishing—"is careless in sentence-structure", etc—have been, in substance anticipated by the author himself who expresses a fear (sec.) that the work may appear μαλακώτερος in comparison with its predecessors and alleges the plea of advanced age and physical infirmity

In view of these differences we

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] — The inference is [illegible] that it shows a [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] is [illegible] [illegible] that of the Mag. and [illegible].

It is difficult to consider the notion as a whole, [illegible] as it does into three distinct types and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] to that condition of the artistic value of [illegible] which the work taken in its entirety only [illegible] [illegible].

The introduction (p. [illegible]) be taken up with a vindication of the author's [illegible] and an exposition of the theory of [illegible], the [illegible] [illegible] (37-41) forms not much over half of the whole work, the supplement is personal narrative and [illegible]tion. The introduction is much

more formal and shows fuller working out than the conclusion.

The latter was written after the three years' interruption caused by illness and shows the traces of the strain. [illegible] It is sometimes almost conversational in its negligence containing in fact a good deal of reported conversation.

The introduction shows a ratio of [illegible] of 3:1, the panegyric portion of 3.8:1, the conclusion of 1:1.

Upon the remarkably low average recurrence of ὥστε in the Panath. I am not prepared to generalize. I only note the fact that in this respect it stands among the lowest of all the Isocratean works — only two hortatory discourses falling below it — and

that its average size is only half that of the more highly elaborate [illegible]. The fact that it at the latest of all [illegible] writings — separated by intervals of from 25 to 50 years from the other elaborate [illegible] might lend some color to the theory of a later conscious avoidance of the particle, such as suggests itself in the case of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. But I do not find much to support this view. The phenomenon is chiefly interesting in view of somewhat similar results noted in connection with the ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible].

Philosophical.

De ~~Antidosi~~ Permutatione (C.41: no. 18)

A parallel might easily be set up between the Antidosis and the Panathenaicus. The former is the longest as the latter is next to the longest, of the works of Isoc. Subst. Both were written near the close of his career and the author — in language almost identical — apologizes in both for his lack of vigor and deprecates comparison with his earlier works. Now the Antid. falls to one-half the average recurrence of any other member of its class — the fragment Contra Sophistas — just as the Panath. does with respect to the epideictic oration standing nearest to it and Subst. separated from it — as the Cont. Soph. and the Antid. are separated — by long intervals of time.

Still, there are ~~four~~ satires of about equally late date, in the other class, ~~the same time~~ which show the normal structure, ~~or rather more.~~

Also ~~Again~~ it must be remembered that the [illegible], with all of the [illegible], is a mere fragment. On the whole I do not see that much can be made out of the coincidence in this respect between the Antid. and Panath. (4-5) The Antidosis does not show ~~[illegible] make ... not showing~~ any marked contrast in the ratio of [illegible] and [illegible] with the earlier works of the class ~~with which they are compared.~~ ~~The third~~ (Blass says) takes the form of an encomium on the author himself. He speaks of it as ~~considers it~~ "more polished than one would expect" in view, presumably, of its length, the time of composition, and the author's complaints regarding it.

([illegible] of it.)

~~It at least gives no direct evidence against that [illegible] character of "[illegible]" which we seem to have perceived elsewhere.~~

(Political.)

The continuous value of the tests of correlation and average recurrence is well illustrated by the group of orations designated as "Political." In recurrence these show a remarkable uniformity; in ratio of C. to R.C. they are differentiated not in the highest degree but quite perceptibly, and in a way that accords well on the whole, with their characteristic differences of subject and manner. The difference in the ratio interval that separates each speech from those nearest to it on the list is not very striking; but a comparison of these

excluding either extreme yields results suggestive enough. ~~in connection with the use of ὥστε~~.

Areopagiticus. (c. 17: N.C. 4) +

At the head of the list stands the Areopagiticus and next to it the Panegyricus. Both are mainly occupied in setting forth the virtues of the older Athenian Democracy— the one as Jebb points out, from the standpoint of internal, the other of external affairs. Neither addresses itself to a very immediate or practical end. In both cases, the presentation shows that seductive colouring to which the theme invites. The Areop., while cast in the form of a plea before the assembly, is not so much an argument as a statement of conditions— a series of —

contrasted virtues of Athenian life under the old and new *régime*. Since the art of characterization is quite wanting, there is an abundance of narrative and description, with a constant under-current of praise or blame. It is in this sphere of elevated description — of narrative touched with emotional warmth — that the stately effect of the period based on the use of antithesis with a correlative is especially cultivated by our author.

Panegyricus

Little need be added to what has already been said of the Panegyricus. Though recognized by most modern, as it was by many ancient critics, as the most perfect, the most consciously artistic, of all Isoc.'s works.

And it is as an encomium on Athens that it is especially praised.

On the skill and care of the composition, and the moderation at the same time in the use of ornament as compared with earlier works like the Helen, cf. Blass II p.264 — also Brougham, Edinb. Rev. XXXVI. p.513. If we were to extend the limits of the Epideictic class, [illegible] the two works just cited, Areop. and Panath. would probably be the first additions that would be to suggest themselves.

In the case of the Paneg. especially certain passages, or "ekphrasis" give particular occasion for brilliant narrative, and I have accordingly marked it for more minute analysis.

Philippus. ([illegible])

At the opposite end of the list stand the Philippus and Archidamus in which the ratio of [illegible] to R.C. falls below 2:1. The Phil. presents an excellent opportunity for comparison with the Paneg. coming nearest to it in length of all the political orations and moreover, treating the same theme — the desirability of a combined Hellenic expedition against Persia. But there are significant differences in the mode of dealing with the subject. The treatment of less brilliant is more practical. Being addressed to a definite individual and one, too, whom Isoc. had some reason to hope to influence in favor of the favorite project the element of persuasion predominates

as that of [illegible]. There is a more steady vein of argument and appeal — less of splendid narrative and brilliant rhetoric. Historical parallels are generally cited, instead of being dwelt on in detail. As to the style, we may note the author's own remarks (§ 2) on the lack of rhetorical ornament compared with his earlier works. See also Blass II, p. 311, where it is compared with the Panegyric. The sentences are, on the whole, less perfectly rounded and balanced; there is an increased tendency to loose instead of periodic structure.

The composition seems less adapted to oratorical delivery, more to that quiet perusal to which the author commends it.

Archidamus. (C.15: 77.C.13)

The significance of the [illegible] in the Archidamus in which the [illegible] was reduced to an equality with the [illegible] on the Political grounds, [illegible] is not clear. But one or two points may be noted that suggest a partial explanation. One may not [illegible] venture to think of [illegible] in this speech pretending to be spoken by a [illegible] Spartan Prince on a vital question of state policy. Yet there is an appreciable [illegible] the [illegible] of tone and [illegible] of reasoning that adapts it to the serious purposes of deliberative oratory and distinguishes it [illegible] from the [illegible] manner. Also not without rhetorical finish and finish [illegible]

[illegible] infra — "[illegible] of N.A."

There is considerable use of rhetorical material but Blass notes p.292 that the sentences are not rhetorically rounded.

Especially significant I think, is the character of the sentences of the P.C. type. They are chiefly of two kinds— 1) the form of detached "ὅτι" sentence which is the instrument of formal proof in keeping with that marked argumentative character of which I have just spoken; 2) an unusually large "collection" of the same types. (~~but initial~~ such as final and the so-called "superfluous" "ὅτι.)

Out of 20 instances of the most of these types in all Xen.'s works, 4 occur in the oration: and they ~~thus~~ constitute almost a third of the P.C. group of the

[illegible]. And thus I explain why it some use is rarely in combination with the ἄ.

[One of the examples which I cannot be paralleled in Xen. Sec. 4 — εἰ μὲν γὰρ δεδογμένον ὥστε τοὺς μὲν πρεσβυτέρους περὶ ἁπάντων εἰδέναι τὸ βέλτιστον, etc.)

where the ὥστε clause is not only used as subject of an impersonal verb, but is a practical equivalent for indirect discourse]

French.

The widest variations in style in any one class of those writings are to be found in the French department. So, while it is hardest here to fix the standard or norm of the department,

and to speak of the characteristics of the style as a whole, this group lends itself admirably well to a comparison of individual features.

Some have all the distinguishing characteristics which we associate peculiarly with Isocratean style. Others show such a marked ~~difference~~ [illegible] in style and treatment as to constitute a new type — the true forensic type — which is essentially different as the orator himself [illegible] from the usual manner of Isoc. A glance at the table shows that this diversity in style is fully reflected in the ὥστε usage. As extreme representatives of these opposite tendencies let us compare the De Pace and Adv. Euthynum.

De Bigis [illegible]

The De Bigis is nominally a defence spoken by the younger Alcibiades in a suit concerning a team of horses, of which, it is alleged, the prosecutor had been defrauded by ~~his~~ the father. As we have it it is an incomplete work. The technical part — statement of the case, presentation of witnesses, legal argument, &c — is spoken of in the opening of our fragment as concluded. What remains is a glorification of the elder Alcibiades, with a protest on the speaker's part against being punished on his father's account, and an attack on the prosecutor. The eulogy of Alcibiades is full and ornate so that Jebb speaks with good reason of the "thoroughly epideictic character of the whole."

Blass says II p. 223 that, aside from the attack on Tisias — a very brief section — it is to be classed not with the forensic works, but with the encomia. That "the composition displays all the brilliance and dignity of which Isocr. manner is capable." We need not be surprised then, to find this speech not only easily first in its class in excellence for "[illegible]" but exceeded by no Isocratean work except the Evag. It is an instance of the accumulation of the construction and the effects to which it lends itself. cf. sections 26-27.

Adv. Euthynum.

The Euthynus is easily distinguished from all the other writings of Isocrates by its extreme brevity and simplicity.

Indeed, these qualities have caused it to be regarded with suspicion — Benseler, for one, declined to give it to Isocrates, not only on the score of hiatus, but on account of the brevity and compactness of the periods. One of the latest writers — Drerup. Neu. Jahrb. Suppl. Bd. 22, p. 30 f. — acquiesces in this view. There is but the barest word of introduction, the narrative shrinks to less than a page and is confined to the merest outline of facts. All the rest is an argument from probabilities — (the Greek term ἀμάρτυρος) —, a series of arguments of general bearing and typical inferences drawn therefrom as to the case in hand.)

Blass (II^{2} p. 222) mentions this use of

the developed specimen is peculiar
to this nation. In the f.m. example we
see [illegible] we might call the extreme
the "extra-mundane" specimen in its
due attention to equipment and avoid-
ance of ornament.

It is such a race as we would
imagine [illegible] I have written on the
new [illegible] of illustrating [illegible] the
[illegible] the difference between the
[illegible] ~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

These [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with
"NOTES", but the C. Lands [illegible] the
[illegible] and the [illegible] are almost
entirely of the original [illegible] type,
which [illegible] to [illegible] equipment.

Since the [illegible] [illegible] to the
[illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Forensic Case. And in a survey of the whole [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible], the [illegible] — the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], the [illegible] on the use of "OTTE", with these ratios of 1:4 and 8:1 respectively.

I shall not undertake here to apply the "OTTE" test to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] these [illegible] [illegible]. The difference [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] still [illegible]. That there is a gradation in [illegible] [illegible], to which the "OTTE" [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] by Plato, to which the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. From these it will be seen that the [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] — whereas the former —
corresponds to the [illegible] Isocratean
manner with its didactic in-
[illegible]; while the [illegible] and
the [illegible] — a [illegible] — [illegible]
[illegible] intermediate place between
the elaborate style and the old
exaggeration of [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] by the [illegible] and are
the [illegible] characteristics of the true
[illegible] type in Isocrates.)

Lysias shows the nearest approach
to the standard of [illegible] [illegible]
in [illegible] [illegible] style, and no
less in their use of words.

Hortatory.

The spirit of hortatory discourse also shows sufficient variety to give fair room for the exhibition of the test. The tendency of the class would naturally be in favor of the R. L. type, and it will be found in examining the Quivelle and the ad Quirites, that the rather [illegible] warning as the hortatory character is more or less strictly adhered to. The 2d Quirites is the truer illustration of the type.

[illegible] the source of the ordinary Dramatic feature — a lack of [illegible] and "swing," — and true dialectic fitness [illegible] to [illegible] "unity".

The Quivelle [illegible] much higher, because in it "the [illegible] admonitions

are limited to an insignificant part of the whole." The "additions" of this "romantic" element which in both works forms an almost incongruous accompaniment to the whole, like a tagged on ~~[illegible]~~ the ~~whole~~ story. In the Old Epicurus it forms one half of the book; in the Epicurus, one-fourth.

But, [illegible] outside of the exhortation [illegible] the Epicurus shows the more elaborate and polished style.

Without transcribing a still [illegible] [illegible] it is thought that the [illegible] more [illegible] extracted sections will be of service.

¶ In 2- of the earlier [illegible] him to [illegible] the judgements and virtue of his immediate masters and of himself. Here we have the [illegible] swing of epideictic narrative. The f.'''x piece. 48-62

antitheses are large and more artistically constructed than in the other sections and the 'grand rôle' which is associated with περισσόν is distinctly traceable. The three sections taken and containing 7 examples of [illegible] which have C. (Thus ⅔ of the [illegible] remainder ¼ of the remainder of [illegible]); while the strictly hortatory sections show, in a large, but one instance of the C. The ratio of C. : N.C. in this highly epideictic section is set over against the ratio of 2:3 for the rest of the discourse; but even this latter is surpassed in preference for the N.C. by the Ad Tit. with its 2:5.

The Ad Romanos exhibits the most rigid stage of a purely hortatory

assumes. It is highly interesting in connection with this enquiry, for its general native advance of [illegible] up to the day. There are nothing like allusions to the whole [illegible] culture, and the fact, [illegible] deserves to be considered in connection with the questions that have been raised as to the genuineness of the work.

[Not to summarize: The pressure of time and the limits set to talks which I conceive to be desirable for the present purpose compel me to abandon the public presentation of results under the plan which I had originally proposed. For the rest I beg leave to indicate very briefly the course which I am proposing to test more or less fully.]

4. Comparison of parts of same author.

The best use made of the general test of correlation was to apply it to different parts of the same "author" where there is a division of subjects sufficiently marked to carry with it a distinct variation in style. Everything depends here of course on the care and fidelity with which the work is done, and on the extent to which the test is ~~[illegible]~~ made to be exhaustive. One must guard against making arbitrary decisions, or maximising minor differences. The process of analysis is facilitated, for Deut., by his fondness for inserting distinct "discourses" (e.g. Dr. [illegible], Austin 1–11, Deut., 4) and his tendency to introduce these formally in language

+(f.n.) See, e.g., the section on Hel., p.( );
Evag., p.( ); Panath., p.( ); Nic., p.( ).

that would indicate that a "short-price" is about to be presented.
Some traits of the method have been given in the preceding study of [illegible] I would be content to refer for further illustration to the very fair presentations of such changes in my sketch of a table — [illegible] Am. Int. Min. etc to. .

Other patterns which I had failed to treat in the same manner as the [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Mathematical [illegible] and Circles, etc. — These give in the main results remarkably consistent with those shown by the [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] in the paper referred to.

Special types of C. and N.C.

1. Of N.C. — (Rare types)

A few words should be added as to the further subdivisions of the instances which I have found it useful to make in attempting to trace more exactly the stylistic effect of the construction. The simple division into C. and N.C. tells a great deal but not all. These more minute divisions have been occasionally referred to in the preceding treatment of Soph. to whose works I have especially applied them. They are also assumed in the study of Dem. that follows.

[illegible]

It is particularly in the N.C. type that more minute classification seems to yield good results. I have kept separated out of the N.C. class what I

[illegible] [illegible] of its "rare types" in the orators. These include (1) the pure final (2) the conditional or stipulative (= ἐφ' ᾧτε),
(3) the so-called "superfluous" ὥστε, including the use as (a) subject or object of an impersonal verb (like ut c. subj. in Latin), (b) complementary to a verb or adj. and (c) epexegetic, attached to a noun or pronoun.

The line between these is not always easy to draw. They are rare in the best period of oratory, having perhaps something of an "old-fashioned" or a conversational flavor. Ant. and Andoc. use them more freely after the manner of Hdt. and Thuc. The list for Isoc. does not include more than 20 at the most, of which half are final (with an occasional leaning toward the ἐφ' ᾧτε use.)

From the strictly grammatical point of view they form an interesting study. They are too few in number to have any marked stylistic value unless their occurring in a certain oration could be thought of as indicating a deliberate lowering of tone if the reference to their use in the Archid.; and the fact that they do not admit correlation excludes them from the scope of our principal inquiry.

(Logical inference —— Simple result)

The next body of ὥ.c. cls. can be separated into (1 those in which the ὥστε-sentence expresses a logical inference [ὥστε = itaque]. The result which it states is an opinion of the speaker logically deduced from what has gone before. It is very commonly followed

ly such expressions as χρή, προσήκει, ἄξιόν ἐστι, δίκαιόν ἐστι and the like. This type can usually be distinguished — although there is no hard and fast line — from 2 that in which the ὥστε clause or sentence expresses result of a more definite sort — that which happens or tends to happen, as a consequence of what has just been stated.

The first I have called "logical" ὥστε, the second I have usually referred to as "simple tendency or result." For ex. cf. two sentences already quoted pp. 21-22 — viz 1) Adv. Colot. 5, and 2) Ad Nic. 4b. Further ex. of the "logical" type are Conj. 1 & 3, Ad Nic. 11; of the other Conj. 1-2, Luc. 54.

The "logical" type — the purest form of "detached" ὥστε sentence — is of secondary

importance for individual style. It belongs primarily to the choice & the mode of treatment — being an ~~indication~~ [illegible] of the [illegible] attention paid to formal acquirement. In the Latin orators it includes by far the greater part of the P. S. [illegible]. It plays a lesser rôle relatively to the "simple result" type of P. S. in the earlier orators in Aeschines, and in some of the inferior writers whose works have found their way into the corpus of Demosthenes — notably those of the Apollodorus group.

My main purpose in grouping these examples [illegible] has been to determine the extent to which the ~~that~~ [illegible] type is used as it is this variety I take it which forms the most direct antithesis to the S. type. There is generally less room for choice

between the sentence in which the ὥστε clause is expressly employed in the measure of degree, manner, or quality and that in which the expression of tendency or result is merely added without emphasis on the adverbial relation; and this choice is altogether likely to be influenced by the rhetorical effect inherent in the anticipating correlative.

I wish also to collect all examples of the ~~the~~ "so-called" οὕτως-ὥστε, which has affinities with both the I. and F.C. types; but it is very rare indeed in the orators.

Stud.

2.- Of C. (Formulae — L.-P. type)

The division of the C examples into sub-types is a matter of less importance. The most readily distinguishable group is that of the "practical formulae," treated by Seume pp. 51–53, and to these I have devoted considerable study. The most important are (1) εἰς τοῦτο (τοσοῦτον) ἥκειν ὥστε — the dem. being used with or without a limiting gen., followed by various verbs of "coming"; 2, εἰς τοσαύτην (e.g.) — (the dem. being used adjectively with some substantive) ἥκειν ὥστε; 3 τοσούτου δεῖν, τοσοῦτον ἀπέχειν and the like. These reach their highest occurrence in Lys. constituting almost a third of the C. examples which he employs. They are also favorites with Isoc. while Ant. Andoc. Isae. and Aesch. use them much more sparingly. The last-named not only

shows the smallest av. sec. of these formulae but usually departs from the conventional type, e.g. varying the word of "coming" as much as possible.

In studying these formulae I was struck with an observation of Sumner's (p. 51) that in these formulaic sentences, the facts stated in the "cum" clause have more force than the causes from which they spring; and that, while formulas, qualities or conditions are illustrated by their effects in actual use this form serves to set forth particular facts." I was led to examine other "cum" sentences to which this description seemed equally applicable and finally to mark off a type, of which the theatrical formulae constitute only a group which has crystallized

not a distinct form and has a fixed law of mood in the ὥστε clause.

This type I have called "general and particular." It is that form of sentence in which an act, quality or condition is defined not by some fact or circumstance which flows from it but by giving a particular example of the act, quality or condition. (Cf. in English "I am so fortunate that I am envied by my friends" with "I am so fortunate as to have many friends.") In the latter case there is no true external result as in the former. The relation is to our feeling more one of comparison than of consequence proper. ˣ F.N. of [illegible], p. [illegible]

ˣ E.g. in Paneg. 29 – οὕτως ἡ πόλις ἡμῶν οὐ μόνον θεοφιλῶς ἀλλὰ καὶ φιλανθρώπως ἔσχεν, ὥστε × × × × × οὐκ ἐφθόνησε τοῖς ἄλλοις, κ.τ.λ.

the φιλανθρωπία does not so much result in not envying; it consists in it.
But this be against the sentence quoted on p. ~~21~~ 10 (Hel. 37): the one in Paneg. 76—
τοσοῦτον xxx διέλιπον ὥστε ἐν τῷ μεταξὺ ~~xxx~~ πόλεις μεγάλας κατοικισθῆναι;
and if so further use of the first type, Paneg. 24, 79; Hel. 47, 64; Antid. 10, Aeg. 3, Eph. 1 16(2); 3, 33. [illegible] ¶ In such sentences as Isocrates points out the ὥστε sentence is likely to be more important than the main clause which introduces it, and which serves as a sort of generalizing introduction. Of course the relative stress placed on the main and ὥστε clause respectively is a question that may then suggest itself, but where there is a true cause and effect relation, the former has a prima facie claim to at least equal rights with the latter.

p. 104 —

Of course, the relative interest ~~in bearing~~ for the main and subord. clause (respect-ively) is a question that may often suggest itself, and the decision, if made, resting largely on subjective considerations, must be essayed with caution. Where there is a true cause the (first member) was with the second. (But here, where the main cl. is une[illegible] felt [illegible] [illegible] which gains weight and emphasis by the subclause

Here where the consecutive relation is rather formal than inherent in the thought, the main clause is more often felt as a preface to the particular statement, which gives emphasis by the suspense. The importance of these types rhetorically I conceive to be that it gives a form of the οὕτως-ὥστε sentence that can be multiplied almost at will; and I have been interested to see how Xen. imitates the Isocr. period by the free use of this particular form, especially in passages of rhetorical narrative.

Equivalents.

I have made collections of examples — not as yet complete — of the several forms of sentence which are logically and —

practically equivalent to the ὥστε construction. These include:

1. οὕτως — ὅστις
2. τοιοῦτος — ὅς (ὅστις)
3. τοσοῦτον — ὅσον (c. διαφέρειν

and their expressions of comparison — cf. the paratactic equivalent τοσοῦτον διαφέρει — γὰρ — ——, a favorite with Lys.)

4. τοσοῦτον — ὅτι (also c. διαφέρειν)

(which Isoc. has not. cf.

5. Inverted result: the οὕτως or other dem. pointing back to a result already stated, as in Paneg. 157, ××××× οὕτως ἀειμνήστως τὴν ὀργὴν πρὸς αὐτοὺς ἔχουσιν; Areop. 38 etc.

This last is especially important as it gives the effect of vividness due to inversion spoken of in Pt. I. § XII p. 2–1.

As the N. C. [illegible] is the antithesis to the C. in giving an "afterthought" effect instead of that of "introduction," this "coördinated" [illegible] with its element of "surprise" and "interjectional effect" is directly opposed to the deliberate orderliness of the regular consecutive sentence. It is naturally no favorite with [illegible]; but none of the writers indeed seem to use it very largely.

Modes

Instead of the further results which I had hoped to present from my study of the modes I again take the liberty of referring to the short section dealing with the subject in my abstract, A. J. S. [illegible] XXVII ff. XXXIII.

[illegible] you [illegible] your [illegible]

[illegible] be [illegible] your [illegible] – you [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] your [illegible]

Some statements there made I should wish to modify in presenting the matter again—e.g. that with respect to the use of the finite verb as a 'mark of negligentia,' which was called out by a misunderstanding of a sentence in Prof. Gildersleeve's review of Wehmann. With the point mainly intended by the author—that the use of "detached" or P.C. ὥστε with fin. verb is a mark of negligentia,—my results are in perfect accord. Whether it is more so than the P.C. ὥστε with infin. is a different question, to which I hope to give further consideration.

In this abstract as in the section on the mood test in the first part of this work, the negative character of the moods as an index of style is specially emphasized. Among the points still to be presented will be found some conclusions of a more positive nature.

Demosthenes.

1. Comparison with other orators.

(Question of genuineness.)

When we come to deal with Demosthenes a new question comes up: the problem. As put so to each of the orations commonly marked "spurious" or "doubtful", that it will not do to take indiscriminately as to Demosthenes' style or results taken from the whole collection, and I have been forced to treat separately the genuine works of Dem. and the spurious works which have passed under his name. I have followed the classification given by Kirchner in his "Demosthenic" Studies which is almost identical with that of Blass.

Average Occurrence.

As to average occurrence the two sets of works show little difference. The doubtful works use them a little more largely — averaging .54 to the page while the genuine show .40

This gives the genuine Dem. a relatively low position in the [illegible] of use among the [illegible] writers marking a decided falling off from that of [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] Aesch. and [illegible] which come down from usage .2[illegible], .36, and .31 respectively.

Correlation.

But in the matter of correlation the two classes show a wide divergence. While the genuine works show a proportion of C. to N.C. as 2:1, the

specimens shows only 1:1. The relative [illegible] of evolution twice as great in them as in the imitative and onomatopoetic is a significant fact which suggests the probability of seeing this phase of usage as one of the [illegible] [illegible] specimens. Further comparisons as to evolution will be made between the two classes under the head of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to which [illegible] by far the greater bulk of the so-called [illegible] speeches belong.

Turning our attention now to the [illegible] [illegible] of them, let us compare our usage as to evolution with that of the other authors.

It may surprise us a little at first to find that Dem. in fondness for correlation holds a place second to Isocrates. (Dem. 1.89:1; Isoc. 2.21:1) and a decided advance of all the other orators, the nearest approach being made by his rival and contemporary Aeschines with a ratio of 1.48:1. It will appear I think, on close study that the "correlative" sentences in Dem. are of a simpler kind than in Isoc. But still it is interesting to observe that if we are to attribute consciousness to his employment of these constructions, the author shows a strong tendency to depart from the practice of his reputed master Isaeus (1:1.53) and to follow rather

the manner of the rhetorician, Isoc. Of preceding orators (excluding Isoc.) the nearest approach to his use in the matter of correlation is in Isaeus: but in him the P.E. still prevails slightly over the E. (1.7:1). How far the element of time enters into the problem and whether there was a change or increased tendency to the rhetorical manner (as Plato seems here and there to imitate) [E.g. IV. p. 96 – cf. 1–6] is a question deserving further consideration.

2. Comparison between different classes.

The classes into which the speeches of Dem. are commonly divided are three — Deliberative, Public, Private.

and Private Forensic. The transition from one of these departments to another is not marked by such difference of style as in the case of Isoc. We should certainly expect more of rhetorical finish and careful development of the period in the Deliberative and least in the Private Ors. But even here the difference is not strongly conspicuous, and so also the variation as to [illegible] in the use of [illegible] is relatively small. The Delib. gives a ratio of C.T. to D.C. of 2.19:1 the Pub. For. of 2.10:1 and the Priv. For. of 1.37:1. The characte character of the Priv. For. is not always easy to maintain, this class being intimate with both the others, but on the whole it seems to incline stylistically to the side of the Delib.—deliberative

as it does with matters of grave public interest and being designed [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] combined into one, thus the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the difference in favor of the Delib. (Delib. 2.19:1 — Pub. Fr. 2.10:1).

(Number of clauses in each class in which C and T.C. respectively prevail.)

In addition to the general [illegible] gained by combining the entire [illegible] [illegible] classes, I have thought it worth while to note the number of clauses in each class in which C and T.C. respectively prevail. For this purpose I have thrown out

the small churches is [illegible] too slender a basis for induction and have taken arbitrarily the minimum length of ten pages as that which would entitle a church to consideration.

The Dutch class shows the greatest number of short churches, and of the eleven which make up this class, only four have the length which entitles them to consideration here, of these four there is but one in which [illegible] vernacular — Dutch — and in the small ratio of 2:3. It is comparatively short ([illegible]) — is the least in tone of all the Dutch class, and its "condensation" and "Anglican" character are noted by Bliss (p. 87; cf. also p. 27). One other — the [illegible] Dutch — comes from

equal employment of C. and N.C. (3:3). The remaining two show a decided preference for C — the 2e Chic. [illegible], and 3rd Phil. 13:1 As the 2e Symph. and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] in the 2e Chic. and 3rd Phil. are the very latest.

The Public Frames [illegible] [illegible] considerably larger than [illegible] of the [illegible], and all of them [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The [illegible] ([illegible] [illegible] [illegible]) [illegible] one of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of N.C. The ratios range from 1:1.8 (Andr[illegible]) to 20:3 (Maid.)

The Private Frames [illegible] include 5 [illegible], of which 2 are [illegible] [illegible] in

length. Of these nine 6 show a preponderance of C., 3 of E. They range from 3:6 in Oretia I. to 11:0 in The Canon.

Genuine Poems.

Of the 16 Private Poems [illegible] classed as "spurious" 11 have the [illegible] [illegible] for [illegible] instances of [illegible] [illegible] C. [illegible] in C. in but 2, while one shows the [illegible] [illegible]. The highest [illegible] of C. is [illegible] (Oretia I.) the lowest 2:10 (Leech).

Thus we have a marked reversal in passing from the genuine to spurious [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The genuine [illegible] [illegible] has three as many works in which C. [illegible] as E.; the spurious [illegible] three as many in which E. [illegible] as C.

And there is not one of these [illegible] classes in which [illegible] are twice or even half again as [illegible] as [illegible] [illegible] come out when we take the general ratios for the two classes. Indeed, the ratios are exactly [illegible], so while the [illegible] for Dem. is (C.:[illegible]::1.37:1), the [illegible] is 1:1.44.

Comparison of similar classes in Dem. and other orators.

How does Dem. stand with reference to the other orators, class for class? [illegible] [illegible] that in studying the [illegible] class in Dem., [illegible], and Thuc. should be kept in view as models. For these three are at [illegible] [illegible]

as to use of correlative words; so that a comparison with the former will amount very [illegible] (which it can be shown that the use of these in speeches is very different from the general use).

In the Delib. class, Dem. shows almost exactly the same ratio of E and R.E. as Isocrates in the case (Dem. 2.19:1 / Isoc. 2.25:1) in the Public Forensic. There again Epideic. class no model. It is true there is no trace in Dem. of anything corresponding to these declamations in Isoc. but the Political would seem to make the nearest approach to it in dignity and rhetorical coloring. Dem. Chers. ~~2.14:1~~ 2.10:1. In the class E is very slight crowding of the E.

which is combined with that of Dem. in political oratory — (2.25:1)

In the Private Forensic, Blass recommends very strongly Isaeus and Lysias as models. Our Dem. shows a ratio of C. to D.C. considerably above these — (1.37:1 vs. 1.1.17 for Lys. and 1:1.53 for Isaeus.) It will be noted that he exactly reverses the usage of Isaeus.

Then Isoc. is not a typical writer of private court speeches and while the [illegible] of his writings under the third [illegible] to us is made up of very mixed elements — as has been noted — we can hardly leave him out of a comparison with

for Dem., in view of the close agreement we have seen to exist generally between the two in the handling of [illegible]. It is certainly interesting to note that here as in the [illegible] case there is a considerable [illegible] (?) — with [illegible] showing in private [illegible], [illegible] 1½ : 1.

Lastly, it can hardly be without significance that the [illegible] [illegible] existing under the name of Quint. show exactly the ratio of Seneca — 1 : 1½. Seneca may I think fairly be called the [illegible] [illegible] of the Law-courts, and we should expect to find his style adumbrated, if not directly imitated, by a group of writers engaged in [illegible] [illegible], (cf. Kirk, [illegible] reality of the [illegible] [illegible].) The conclusion then

with regard to the use of [illegible] in different *departments* in Dem., so that these classes are not so sharply differentiated as in Isoc. At the same time the Priv. Forensic class has a usage sufficiently distinct from the other two. And, again, the usage in the *genuine* Private speeches is decidedly opposed to that of the alleged Demosthenic speeches of this class which the best criticism regards as spurious.

Other works in this class — 12

There is no Epideictic class in the *genuine* works of Dem.; but two works which bear all the ear-marks of this style of writing have found a place in the corpus — the *Epitaphios* and

τίς ῥ' οὕτω – ὥστε.
ὁμοίως. ὅστις ?
Distinction c. use οὕτως –
ὅστις [illegible] ?
Is main cl. always neg.
or [illegible] quest.?
[illegible] is ὥστε cl. neg.
[illegible] complete [illegible]

Any τοσοῦτον. xxx γάρ
or other asynd. complement
in [illegible] ?
Οὕτως – ὅστις [illegible] s.
c. [illegible] adj. ?
Compare τοσοῦτον DEP-B
[illegible] – ὥστε. {5 exs.
v. Comm.

[illegible], of the former Basic class thus it shows imitation of them. The latter is [illegible] of [illegible] time but shows the [illegible] school. The latter observation is well borne out by the "dolls" test. The Graduates show an average occurrence of .90 and a ratio of C. R. C. of 1.2. It has but one example of "typical" dolls.

The [illegible] has the normal occurrence for them. The count of examples is too small to give any striking result as to correlation – C. 2. R. C. 3.

3.– Comparison of different features within the several classes.

It will probably be admitted that we can not look for such marked

differences between [illegible] the [illegible] as in the case of [illegible]. *Variety* is to be found in abundance in the works of Wren — it is one of his chief characteristics. But it is that variety which is found *diffused*, so to speak, through the texture of all or most of the churches, rather than the deliberate addition of one style in one church and another in another. So while each church shows an infinite number of turns and wealth of inspiring details, a given phenomenon may recur with a fair degree of consistency throughout the [illegible] of churches.

[illegible] activity stretches over a sufficiently long period to allow us to *think* of a '*development*' of style and to trace the [illegible] [illegible]

4- Comparison of vertebrae

time of composition is a factor in the usage in a given respect.

Clarke seems to assume that it is the case (p. [illegible]) that "in sentence-structure the approach to the Ciceronian only followed gradually." A similar statement occurs p. [illegible]. In the same [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] comes [illegible], he would account on the basis of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] time considerations p. [illegible], but he [illegible] [illegible] within the class and within the Dial. (chiefly) the sign of an orderly development. He claims the perfection of the Ciceronian type for the works which fall about 100 [illegible] of the Dial. or the [illegible] [illegible].

With this in view, it is interesting to note that in the Dial. there

[illegible] church circulating documents of the *before* 300, and but a small insignificant proportion of the documents of the C after that date. Further, the similar difference in the number of examples of each type and the character of the church [illegible] combine to [illegible] these results [illegible] in the use in [illegible] sources of them in documents. But if we were to *divide* all the church documents before 300, and again those of later date, the *combined* ratio of the two [illegible] would [illegible] documents.

By this method we get a ratio of almost 2:1 for the N.C. in the earlier period and of almost 6:1 for C in the later.

Of the Private Thermae following circa 300, four show a predominance of R.C., three of C., and one an equality between the two types. The 6 coming after 300 all show majority of C. (see again) while the average length of the [illegible] is somewhat greater than in the Public, the margins of difference are small. The combined ratios of the two groups are — are those preceding 300, 1¼:1 in favor of the R.C. and for those following, 1¾:1 in favor of the C.

The Public Thermae, as we have seen show predominance of C. in every instance with a slight gain for this type in the period following 300 — 2:1 in the earlier group, and 2⅖:1

(On showing high ratio of C.)

for the State. ———

Looking now to the individual stations and leaving aside the mere consideration of time let us examine those stations which show a [illegible] of [illegible] deviating from the norm [illegible] of [illegible] can find any peculiarities of them or of instrumental handling which may tend to increase the [illegible] in regard to this construction.

Only those records are taken into account which show a marked preponderance of either the C. or C. C. type — and of these only those of considerable length & those which [illegible] of their records have a high average occurrence of [illegible] and hence furnish a noticeable number of

examples. For characterization of style the Narrative of Tully are largely availed of. (Deliberative) — 3rd Phil. Of the Delib. style the highest ratio of S occurs in the 3rd Phil. which belongs to the last year of Cicero's activity in purely political oratory. It shows the remarkable ratio of 1:1. Of the S. examples 7 take the ind. mood and [illegible] 2 are of the type which I have called (in treating of Livy) "general and particular". A number of the S. sentences give a decided rhetorical effect. Four of them are examples of the familiar formulae. There is but one case of simple result — non-correlative — and not a single example of the logical inference type.

Please note the absence of direct

argument in the speech and the pathetic character of the latter (cp. p. 381). He [illegible] [illegible] from the orator "dwells long on a thought or on the consequence of a thought." [illegible] (p. 15) after commenting on the fully-developed and strong period of the 2d. Phil. as compared with the earlier De Symmoriis, he remarks on the still more powerful flight of the 3rd Phil. For other characterizations, cp. p. 38.

This is the longest speech of the Delib. class and has highest average occurrence of ὥστε — (.78)

3rd. Olynthiac.

The 3rd. Olynthiac is much shorter (12 pp.) — containing, in these respects, about the average of the Delib. class;

[illegible] a challenging examination here on account of its [illegible] use of 'dots' (standing next to the 3rd Phil. with an average recurrence of [illegible]) and especially on account of the complete dominance in it of the 'C type.' Of its seven examples of 'dots' all are of this type.' (p. 321)

Black calls the most powerful of the Pauline sections, [illegible] it as full of strong passion and notes the 'mingling' of an [illegible] element — the passage in praise of the [illegible] of the Thessalonians. [illegible] (Comm. [illegible]) [illegible] of its 'tone of anxiety and [illegible] warning' of its 'indignant remonstrance,' and also calls attention to the [illegible] [illegible] — [illegible] is the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] (xiii. 2[illegible]-2[illegible]). The passage (1½ pp. only) furnishes two of the [illegible] examples.

Almost all the Con. sentences incline to the "general and particular" type, but they are for the most part short and strong, [illegible] form separate periods [illegible] in Dion. and take the minimum in all but two cases. They give the tone of emphatic characterization [illegible] employed by an earnest and vehement speaker even in law-court speeches.

The entire absence of simile strikes us as an afterthought as well as of typical antitheses as rather striking.

(Pub. Forensic) — Meidias.

We pass now to the Public Forensic orat. The same gradation and advance in periodic structure which Blass (p. 5) indicates in the Delib. speeches in proceeding from the De Symmor. to the 1st Phil. and from this to the 3rd Phil., we trace for

The third in the series Philippic —
Oration. The time. — [illegible] and
Dr Leland. [illegible] of the [illegible], he
says that "it is one of the finest monu-
ments of sublime and powerful
oratory" and "belongs entirely to the
grand order"; it is "thoroughly pathetic"
"the exact opposite to the Select."
Lord Brougham says that "it excels
in spirit and vehemence perhaps
all his other efforts and, taken as
a whole, it is an admirable example
of ancient invective". The last named
quality — the indignant tone in which
the speaker characterizes the conduct
of his opponent — [illegible] we think
in the phenomena in the use of terms
which the French [illegible].
The speech is a long one (51 pp.) as are most

of those of this class.

[It shows a normal sequence of wor- (ds) [illegible] the ratio of C. to R.C. is exceeding in high-a+. -- which is double that of any other of its class and ranks it next to the two most studied -- the Gr. Phil. and Or. [illegible] of the R.C. examples may be classed as simple [illegible] results. There is but a single case of logical inference while the remaining example is a [illegible] equivalent for the εἰ ἄν construction. Of the a+. examples nearly [illegible] are of the "general and particular" type -- more of these, of course, taking the indicative. Of the whole number of R.C. examples excluding from the count all cases of "inevitable" infinitive -- failure to meet antecedent condition, etc) we find 12 cases of indic. to 6 of sub. There are only four of

the "cadential formula" — an unusually small number for a piece of that character. Of these 6 examples which can be said to have a decided climax of sense or theme I have marked ten as used in the unfavorable and five in the favorable connection. Of course we should expect the former to predominate in a sketch having such a motive as the [illegible].

I am inclined to think that some such indication would be found to hold for forensic speeches generally; while in strictly dialectic writing it would be approximately reversed.

(Lit.) — The word which Blair is especially fond of contrasting with the [illegible] is the Sublime. This section shows an average occurrence of only little more than

half as great as that of the Æneid, and the ratio of 1 : 1 is considerably less than normal for the class of verse, while that of the Æneid is as we have seen abnormally large. The characteristic of the Aetna. There exists a picturesque tone in its sense of history, and of hateful invective; and we however observe that although the theme affords rich opportunity for didactic style in containing so much of science and speculation yet it lacks the sublimity and grandeur which we associate with this style — The verse being quite circumscribed and weakly constructed.

These two points seem pertinent in setting up a comparison with the Æneid and their deviation from the standard of the normal sentence, for in these two—

alternate nature and elaborate exordium — so much recompense but of the stronghold of [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible]

Next to the Lysias in ratio of [illegible] stands the [illegible] with [illegible]. While this exhibits quite a falling-off as compared with the Lysias, it is still considerably over the average for the class. It stands then as a [illegible] for a [illegible] period where Blass places it as to the [illegible] development of the period — in an intermediate stage between Antiphon and Lysias.

In addition to this *fulness* of the sentence-structure, Blass comments on the bitterness and vehemence of

to me. The slight role played by "typical" note is note-worthy — only two examples occurring; while simple tendency — non-evolutive — is represented by three. Of the 150 examples, I have marked 15 as "general and particular" — showing the strong tendency to narrative with incidental characterization. Sixteen also are quite in keeping with the foregoing, so that the bulk of the examples are of the evolutive. Of the 42 examples assigned to, 16 are evolutive, while one of the remaining 26 has been shifted from the evolutive column only by the law of the preceding chapter. Nor is it without significance that almost every one of this group of examples is used

in a bad sense — e.g. in connection with an unfortunate judgment.
This is true certainly of three — in a modified sense of all four — of the "summary formulae" which occur in this list.

The rhetorical effect of the '[illegible]' sentences in this oration is worthy of close study. In 10 out of the 18 examples the rhetorical effect is heightened by the initial position of the evaluative word — i.e. it is either the first word of the sentence or is preceded only by introductory particles or by a single word placed first for special emphasis.
Again in several of the passages, perfect balance is secured.

This balance may be of mere length, or it may extend to number and length of clauses making up the two main divisions; and this again may be accompanied by balance in thought. The balance may exist either between the main clause and the dependent clause, or between the entire consecutive sentence and a member which precedes and leads up to its actions; and this may serve as example of the latter form; Sec. 3 of the former. Sec. 9 is one of the few cases in which the balanced sentence is drawn out to great length. It is only in the case of length and complexity that these rhetorical effects fall short of the Isocratean" model.

Finally, the different kinds of [illegible] [illegible] are as opposite in different portions of the orator as to recommend these as a good discourse for analysis. The limits in which the [illegible] usage differs to a marked degree are easily distinguished as to subject-matter.

Private Forensic.

Among the Private orations the Phormio holds a unique place in respect to the use of [illegible]. Its [illegible] evidence is [illegible] [illegible], one of the 11 examples which it contains, every one [illegible]. Thus the Phormio is a marked check on [illegible] [illegible]. It has attracted the notice of critics, from Dionysius down, as one of the few

attempts made by Dem. in the direction of ethopoeia, which has consequently been brought into close comparison with the work of Lysias. Among the Lysianic qualities noted by Dion. are: conciseness of expression, brevity, truth to nature, grace, charm (χάρις); to these Blass subscribes, but sees in it the added element of Demosthenic strength. The speaker is a plain man, who recounts his wrongs with naïve earnestness tempered by dignified self-restraint; as Butcher describes him, "anxious to seem calm but not quite able to control his indignation." Blass calls attention to the predominance of narrative, and the secondary part played by artistic argumentation. From the

much clearer significance of the statistics for ὥστε, as well because the narrative *is* the argument of each par., since the entire absence of the "logical" ὥστε.

The absence likewise of the simple tendency or result type — 7. c — has less clear significance, but it is fairly consistent with the "well-rounded" character of the sentences of which Dion. speaks; and even Blass, who attributes a rather easy-going character to the sentence-structure, nowhere claims for it λέξις εἰρομένη.

What remains to be noted is the simple character of the ὥστε i. sentences. They are mostly short, and fail to show balance, [illegible] or other rhetorical effects in any marked degree. I have noted but 3 examples

of the initial position of οὕτως; while an equal number of examples show the rather unusual final position of coalesced οὕτως-ὥστε — i.e. the word stands at the end of the main clause in close conjunction with the ὥστε (a favorite position with Hdt.) giving almost the same "afterthought" effect as the r.c. type. There is little here of the duplicated form of statement — general and particular — which gives Isoc. so many fine periods [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that to "make points" in narrating Philip's conduct in the bitter invective of the two speeches of Dem. most studied.

Of the 11 examples, 3 at most fall under the general and particular types. In the main the ὥστε clause

seems to come in quite naturally to measure the degree or manner of [illegible] by the [illegible] — the "[illegible]" [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] (p. [illegible] 56 to 105 [illegible] 84 to 86).

In these [illegible] the [illegible] of music [illegible] movement, as the [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] them [illegible] in [illegible] of a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the more natural [illegible] the [illegible] is [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible]. The tendency to [illegible]-

[illegible] as [illegible] rather than dwell on them as [illegible] [illegible] fit in with the [illegible] [illegible] and "business-like" character of the narrative in this oration. Once more analysis shows a suggestive "[illegible] bunching" of examples. The synopsis [illegible] (see. [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible]) On the other hand [illegible] which comes to [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] argument [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Comm: Or. 3 of Lys.

The suggestion of an approach to [illegible] in this [illegible] naturally

Cité

invite to a comparison with some one Lysianic speech, and no one, perhaps, lends itself more readily to the purpose than this — The speech against Simon.

Here the speaker is a defendant; the charge is [illegible]. But from the nature of the case the latter speaker assumes to a considerable extent the attitude of an accuser, and [illegible] the narrative of an assault. Jebb (p. 20) instances the Simon as one of the four speeches of Lys. which [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible], and the first three have been used as specimens for comparison to bring out the true points of difference between the two in [illegible] in argumentation the same sphere.

2. In the use of the [illegible] both show a remarkably large use of the [illegible]. The Conon has an average occurrence of 1.67; and this is almost exactly the same distance [illegible] the normal occurrence of Lys. as the average in the Conon is [illegible] the normal use of Dem. [illegible] they result [illegible] much the same relative position. The Conon, as we have seen, stands about first among the Private orations of Dem. The Conon is surpassed in ratio of [illegible] (2.3) only by the speech "on the murder of Eratosthenes" (Or. 1) — and there the list of examples is much shorter.

3. The two are alike in having no instance of the [illegible] non-[illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] tendency.

These are the main points of resemblance, to which we might add the [illegible] existence of the ὥστε sentences. This feature is however a little [illegible] marked in the Simon than in Simon; the ὥστε clauses average [illegible] in the former, and there is more use of the initial position, none of the final.

[illegible] of the [illegible] Simon the more rhetorical.

[illegible] more to λέξις εἰρομένη . The difference [illegible] the ὥστε [illegible] formal [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] —
the [illegible] [illegible]. The most [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
idea of the "q + a" type. The Comm,
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] very little —
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]. [illegible]
the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] to a [illegible].

That is to say, Sir, since the "vote"
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with a [illegible]-
[illegible] "[illegible]" [illegible] that which [illegible]
in the Comm — is incidentally [illegible] —
the conduct of the [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible].

The use, as we have seen, is a
feature of invective, and seems to
[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] one of the [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] take into account, however, in connection with the [illegible] of the finite verb and the q.+k. type, the [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] formulae in the [illegible]. Of the 10 examples classed as q.+k., 6 are formulae — ([illegible] of them of the εἰς τοσοῦτον type, one of the τοσούτου δεῖν) and three [illegible] of the 6 cases [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] these formulae [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as marks of colloquial [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the tone of the bulk of the ὥστε c.

[illegible] [illegible] in a set, [illegible]— but — they are [illegible] [illegible]ed on [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] good. The Canon in its greater extent has but one such formula.

[The [illegible] [illegible] contrast in these formulae as compared with Ant., Trac., and Aesch.]

The 3 examples, [illegible] [illegible] recurring in the Canon [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible], while the [illegible] [illegible] in the returns [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. I think that the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] a larger place in [illegible] [illegible] than that of [illegible]. As to speaking the examples of [illegible] are more evenly distributed in the Canon than in

the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]: (a) in the διήγησις (rather, secs. 5–20 (3½ p.)), where four examples occur in close succession; and in 28–34, where, in dwelling on the [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] from the [illegible] of the [illegible] account of it a single page shows 32 examples.

The number of [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] is [illegible] if we add [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] equivalent [illegible], in the διήγησις we [illegible] an example of the [illegible] [illegible] — ὅσα σφόδρα ἐφυλαττόμην — [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

In 38 occurs an instance of the less obvious equivalent τοιοῦτος — ὅς —

εἰς τοιοῦτον ἀγῶνα καθέστηκα, ἐν ᾧ κινδυνεύω.

[illegible]

[illegible] —

τίς γὰρ οὕτως ἐστὶν εὐήθης, ὅστις οἴεται —

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] — [illegible] μοι

τοιαύτη νόσος ἐξ ἧς εἰς τοὔσχατον ἦλθε

and (21) δίκαιον μὲν οὐδενὶ σκῆψιν

οὐδεμίαν τοιαύτην x x x x ὑπάρχειν

δι' ἣν ὑβρίζειν ἐξέσται.

[Or. 1 of Lysias.]

Or. 1 of Lysias — the defence of the killing of [illegible] theme — [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] for the O., having a [illegible] of [illegible]

It is of practically the same length as the former, but has a more [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the average occurrence (.74) being something below the normal for Lysias. In it, the narrative holds the chief place — the διήγησις proper occupying fully half the speech. [illegible]. The ethopoiia here is of the finest, and the simple matter of fact narrative, with its short sentences [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] effect.

It is [illegible] much of [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible], the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

The [illegible] [illegible] are more [illegible] simple in structure and scarcely [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible].

The διηγησις has only three examples, [illegible] (τοσούτου δεῖ); [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] οὐκ [illegible] (2 exs.)

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] οὕτως [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] of the

οὕτως — ὅστις type (3).

[And there is the example in which ὡς comes to be substituted for ?
ὥστε, with the indicative — a most unusual construction in the matter.]

[Or. 12 of Lysias]

As a specimen of strong denunciation Or. 12 — [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] suggests comparison with the two just studied.

But some points of difference are [illegible] [illegible]. Lysias [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in [illegible] the character of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible] to about one-fifth of the church and for the rest denunciation and argument are interwoven with narrative in a manner that suggests Deut. The narrative broken is as simple and clear as in the other [illegible] connected sentences — and its [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible]. In the whole church there is a close approximation to the num- of lines, [illegible] in ratio of C. and P.C. (9:8).

All the [illegible] are [illegible], but in the C. [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] characterization — [illegible] un-[illegible], while in the P.C. most of the [illegible] are loosely connected with exhortation. The [illegible] is especially [illegible] in 27–30, where

The [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] of Here a single page shows 4 examples [illegible] [illegible] of the original use. There are 8 [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] — 13, 4 In the whole the ὥστε sentences are [illegible] and more [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Of the [illegible] οὕτως sentence implying result we have two examples 17 and 87. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] included. In 92 occurs an instance of τοιοῦτος-ὅς itself a part of a ὥστε clause. The οὕτως sentence in (17) is [illegible] [illegible] [illegible], the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the

much of the brothers, which contains [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] — εἰς [illegible] ἀπληστίαν ἀφίκοντο [illegible] γάρ [illegible] the [illegible] instance.

(Callicles)

[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] attention [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] — "[illegible]" Butcher, (p. 134) — while Kirk follows

Plase in using in it an even nearer approach to the manner of [illegible]. A more [illegible] reproduction of the sketch of the [illegible] [illegible] man. (Cf. [illegible] [illegible] Blue [illegible])

We are precluded from drawing any [illegible] conclusion from the use of [illegible] in this sketch by the limited number of examples.

The [illegible] [illegible] is normal and as the sketch is short, we have only 4 cases — 3 C. : 1 N.C.

These all show the use of [illegible] the development of [illegible] in thinking by means of hypotheses instead of the formal inferences of the trained reasoner. The 3 C. examples are all of the "[illegible]" type leading to [illegible] in [illegible] terms. The [illegible]

conduct. We take the [illegible] and all [illegible] the [illegible] conclu-

(Exhibit A)

The statement of [illegible] the [illegible] of all the [illegible] among the same [illegible] in the [illegible]. But the av. occ. of WOTE falls below normal, and the actual [illegible] of [illegible] is C.: 6 :: R.C.: 2. The large use of [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] occurrence of the C. type, and we might expect to find it even larger [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of the other. For I can not agree with the statement of ([illegible]) that "far more of the [illegible] is devoted to vilification than to argument."

I will best omit one [illegible] here to

[illegible] that the [illegible] [illegible].
Secs. 9-52 are mainly argument, 53-84
chiefly abuse of adversaries.
The latter division is a contrast of
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] of [illegible]
in the church [illegible] – of [illegible].

The argumentative portion, in
its greater length – 11½ pp. – shows
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible]
[illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] of the
[illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
We note a similar absence in
the [illegible] [illegible], [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] and I think
that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] – that

quality which wins sympathy for the speaker — taking the general sense of adaptation to character. And it is true, as Butcher says, that Dem. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the speech in which the [illegible] is [illegible] may well be one of the accommodations to the character of the speaker.

The most strenuous argument is [illegible] by Blass [illegible] passim. ("[illegible] one of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] passim." Blass ii. 471.)

Most of the argument is based on [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] more [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

little place. Accepting the evidence of this [illegible] in the [illegible], we can lay it down as a [illegible] proposition that the prominence of [illegible] as a particle of inference is more marked in those orations in which the [illegible] identifies himself more closely with his [illegible] than in those in which he writes for others in the [illegible] [illegible] thus we shall see presently his highest use of it occurs in the orations written for his own use.

It is interesting to compare [illegible] observation, based on the test of [illegible] [illegible] as to how "the born reasoner exhibits his tendency to emphatic and pointed demonstration in certain speeches."

Of the 66 examples in this oration, 3 are of the [illegible] [illegible] of these being instances of the formula εἰς τοσοῦτον (εἰς τοῦτο) and the [illegible] [illegible] of a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] — τίς γὰρ οὕτως ἄφρων [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. All of these [illegible] in [illegible] of condemnation. [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] are [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]. Of the [illegible] examples [illegible] [illegible] one with indicative.

[illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]. — τοιαύτη περιφάνεια xxx ἐστιν (2); and τίς οὕτως — ὅστις (14); and the [illegible] [illegible] ὡς ἂν μάλιστα xxxx οὗτοι φωραθεῖεν (19); [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

(Ore. showing high ratio of P.C.)

Having examined all the Ore. [illegible] which show a marked preference for the C. note, let us [illegible] at those in which the P.C. [illegible] predominates. With the exception of the Overture which has but 3 examples – all P.C. – all of which [illegible] to be [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible]. Again we are reminded of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which show the [illegible] like [illegible] of [illegible] himself [illegible] among the highest or [illegible] of the use of these. I have chosen for special consideration the Overture A, which shows the highest ratio of P.C. (Overture A)

It is not as long as the [illegible] 3rd [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] still approximate in length the average of the [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] is [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] than [illegible]
of the two first mentioned, so that
it yields almost as [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] and the
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] differ-
ent [illegible] [illegible] much smaller
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the highest
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to the [illegible]
of the [illegible]. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] A [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] here — "I [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
there no trace." And so there is
little of [illegible] [illegible] as there

is little of [illegible] after rhetorical effect, though the structure is [illegible] periodic.

Of the [illegible] examples, [illegible] the [illegible] occur in the short proemium, (1a) which bears a distinct rhetorical [illegible] [illegible] of them [illegible] [illegible]. One of the [illegible] can be classed as "3" and 1 "4" and there is no instance of [illegible] [illegible]. The proemium shows no [illegible] [illegible]. The διήγησις [illegible] (also 1 p.) enthymeme / example, which I have classed as simple result.

The remaining [illegible] examples occur in the argument (pp. [illegible]). Of these [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible], all occurring on one page and in the treatment of a single topic — an [illegible] [illegible] piece of reasoning ἐκ τῶν εἰκότων (cf. sec. 10).

Of equivalents I have noted but relative–correlative clauses, a sentence of cause or consequence being introduced by a retrospective τοιοῦτος or τοσοῦτος. Of these [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the type [illegible] elements of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with the [illegible] [illegible] of the clause.

[For use of the [illegible] διό as a [illegible] for the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].]

(Guardianship Ord.)

The [illegible] clauses [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] to the relative [illegible]. The [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] interesting. The av. occurrence for the group is .58 — the ratio of C[illegible]

than in the usage of one or [illegible] with the orations of Lysias, and [illegible] that of Isaeus. In [illegible] of C. D. the usage is exactly that of Isaeus. [illegible] here will not explain this coincidence, for it will be remembered that the Priv. Ors. as a whole, are the earliest works of [illegible].

We seem to trace a direct reflection of the usage of the master under whose influence by all accounts their earliest speeches were produced.

(Table of Demosthenic usage.)

We have now considered all the genuine orations which illustrate the usage of [illegible] of D. I [illegible] have, more than [illegible] the majority [illegible] [illegible] distinctive features [illegible] which [illegible]

[illegible] to the [illegible] are generally marked by warmth of feeling, abundance of characterization of [illegible] [illegible]. Those in which the [illegible] is most marked are those which admit most readily of clear-cut and formal argumentation. Tables are here inserted showing the number of examples of each type in all the orations of the three classes. The orations in each class are arranged in order of [illegible] for the class against the [illegible] take the same order being observed in counting the [illegible] as the genuine works. The chronological order may be made out from the dates inserted which are based on the judgment of Blass. The length of each oration is given in Teubner pages, each deduction being made for omission of documents &c. The general ratios for the several classes are also appended.

Demosthenes

Genuine

			[illegible]
3rd Phil.	341, 36.	18 [illegible]	3:1
3rd Ol.	349	9½	7:0
Cherr.	341	15	5:2
2nd Ol.	349	8	2:0
De Pace	340	5	1:0
1st Phil.	351	13½	3:3
2nd Phil.	344	9½	[illegible]
De Symm.	354	10½	2:3
1st Ol.	349	7½	3:1
De Rhod.	351	9½	3:2
De Megalop.	353	8	1:3

Ratio for class 2.19:1

Spurious

De [illegible]	8	4:0
De Syn.	9½	4:0
Ep. Phil.	6	8:2
4th Phil.	18	5:2
Ad Ep. Phil.	5½	3:2
De Hal.	1½	2:4

Public Forensic.

	Genuine		C. B.C.
Meidias	347 B.C.	59½ pp.	24 : 4
Timoc.	353	55	15 : 5
De Fals. Leg.	344	96	30 : 15
Aristoc.	352	63½	15 : 8
Lept.	354	47	8 : 5
De Cor.	330	80	19 : 13
Androt.	355	22½	11 : 8

Ratio for class 2.10 : 1

	Dubious		
Aristog. A		27	10 : 4
Theocr.		21	5 : 5
Aristog. B		7	2 : 2
Neaer.		34½	5 : 17

Private Forensic

	Genuine		C. R. C.
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
Steph. A	349-8 B.C.	22½	[illegible] 2
Callic.	aft. 3[illegible]	9	3.1
Pantae.	346	6½	2 0
Onet. B.	362	4	1.0
Pro Phorm.	350	7	3.2
Boeot. A	348	11	3.2
Nausim.	346(?)	8	3.2
Cor. Tri.	361-5[illegible]	6	3.2
Eubul.	345	20½	7.6
Aph. B.	363	7	[illegible]
Aph. Γ	363	15	5.6
Aph. A	363	20	4.7
Onet. A	362	11	3.6
Spud.	aft. 3[illegible]	6½	[illegible].3

Ratio for class 1.37 : 1

[illegible]

[illegible]		C : N.C.
[illegible]	[illegible]	7:2
[illegible]	[illegible]	2:0
[illegible]	[illegible]	2:1
[illegible]	[illegible]	1:0
[illegible] B	[illegible]	[illegible]: 8
[illegible]	[illegible]	–: 3
[illegible]	[illegible]	2 2
[illegible] B	[illegible]	1. 2
[illegible]	[illegible]	1:2
[illegible]	[illegible]	2 4
[illegible]	[illegible]	1:3
[illegible]	[illegible]	3. 9
[illegible]	[illegible]	13 –:12
[illegible]	18	[illegible]: 4
Macart.	20	1:5
Leech.	18	2:[illegible]

Ratio for class. 1:1.41

It would be interesting to take up the words which show a tendency to one or the other extreme in the matter of association among the *Germanic* nations as well as the Romance; for although we do not have to do here with [illegible] usage of Rome, yet if once we understand the general tendencies in regard to word-usage may be expected to find illustration in all classical writing, and the ones [illegible] might serve, among other tests, to measure the [illegible] of their [illegible] to the type of the great writer with whose name they have been associated. But the limits of this study will not permit more than a brief glance at a very few whose employment of the particle seems especially suggestive. xxxxxxxxxxxx